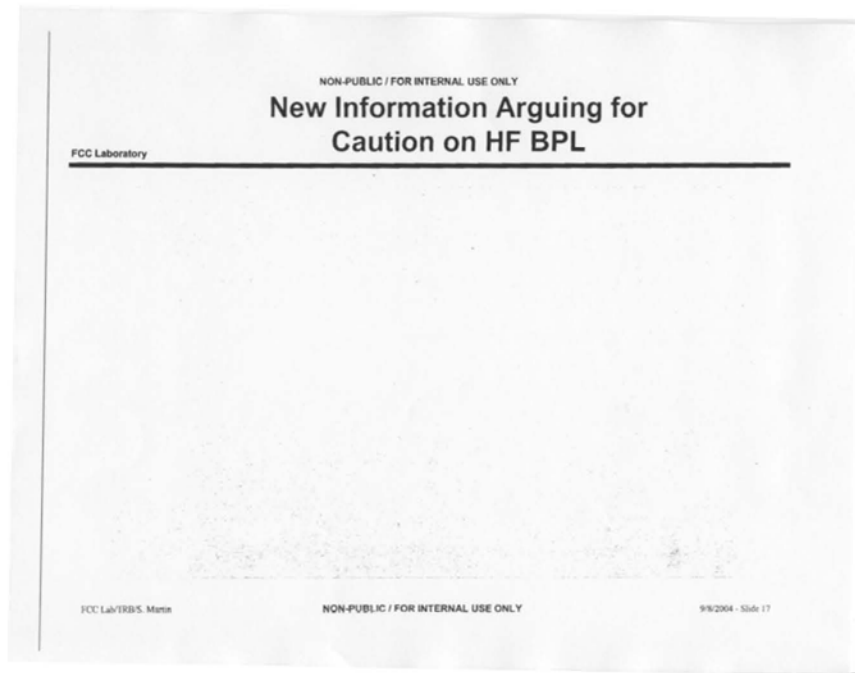


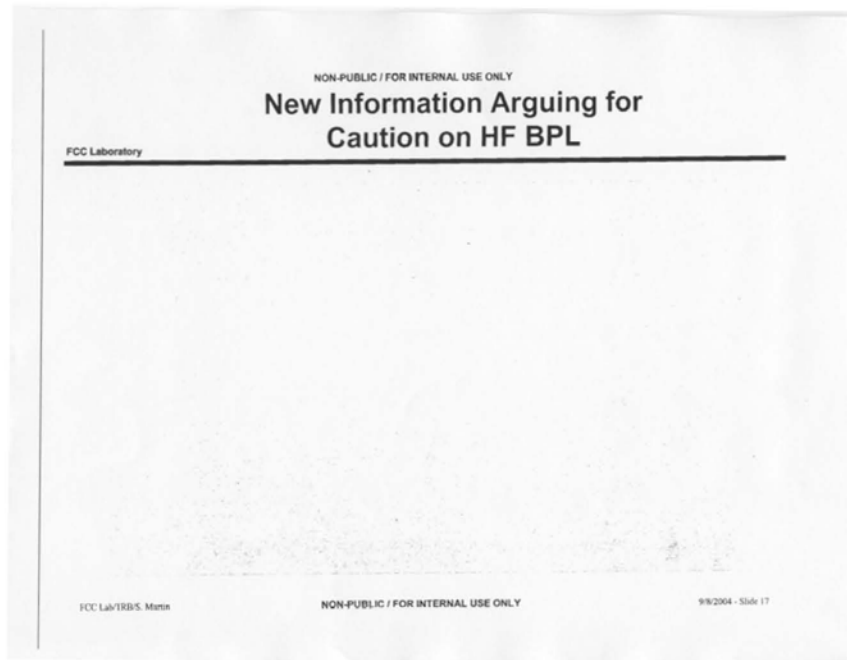
EXHIBIT A

REDACTED VERSUS UNREDACTED SLIDES

Arguing for Caution – Redacted Version



Redacted vs. Unredacted



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**New Information Arguing for
Caution on HF BPL**

FCC Laboratory

- Strong fields follow the power line for 0.5 mile. Not a point source.
- Emerging ARINC / PHONEX carrier-current case [for internal FCC discussion only]
 - ARINC interference now traced to carrier current devices. Interference distance at least 5 miles
 - ARINC and most FCC DF stations are affected
 - Emissions are believed to exceed limits, but compliant BPL may be worse, because...

	Phonex Carrier Current	Access BPL
Radiator	House wiring → 20-30 m extent	Overhead power lines → 800 m extent
# of com channels overlapped	2	~1500

ORIGINAL UNREDACTED

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9/8/2004 - Slide 17

This slide is the original, unredacted version. It contains the title, header, and footer information, as well as a list of bullet points and a table comparing Phonex Carrier Current and Access BPL. The table shows that Phonex Carrier Current has a 20-30 m extent for house wiring and 2 overlapped com channels, while Access BPL has an 800 m extent for overhead power lines and ~1500 overlapped com channels.



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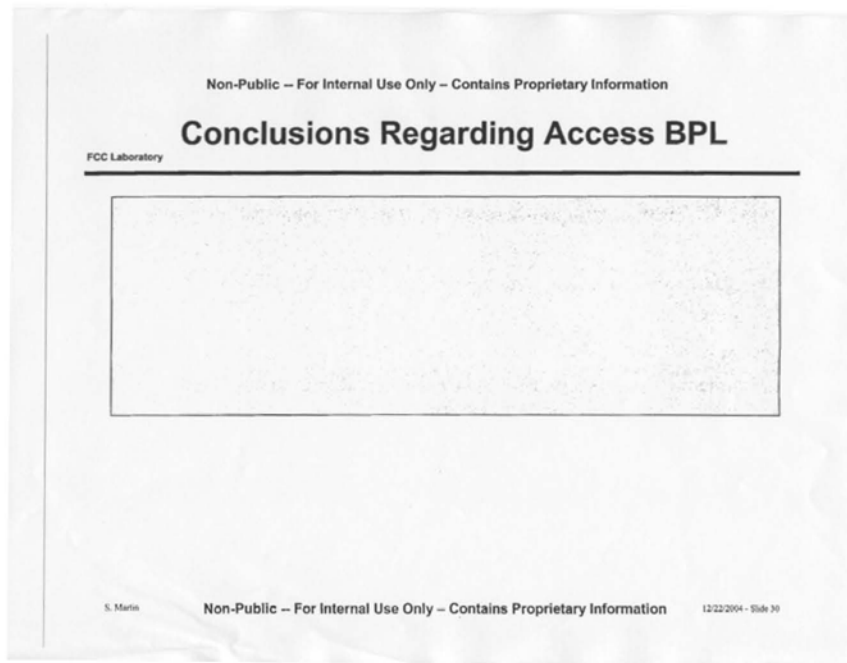
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ORIGINAL UNREDACTED

Access BPL Conclusions

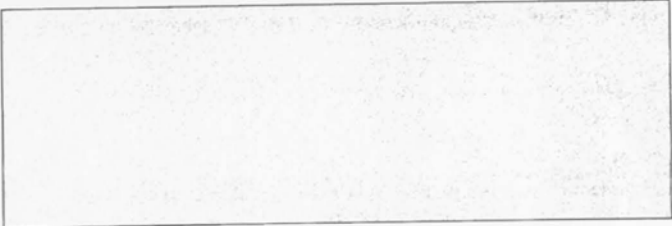


Redacted vs. Unredacted

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Conclusions Regarding Access BPL

FCC Laboratory



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 **Conclusions Regarding Access BPL**

- The tested overhead PLC devices do not act as point sources
 - Emission from line shows virtually no decay 230 m from coupler
- Differential two-wire signal injection affects the polarization of radiated emissions from overhead devices

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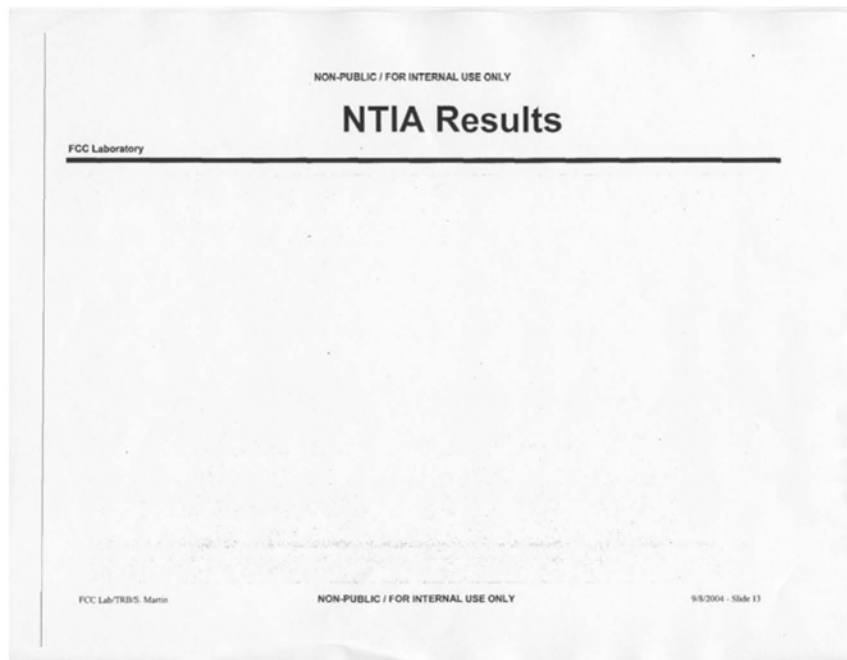


Conclusions Regarding Access BPL

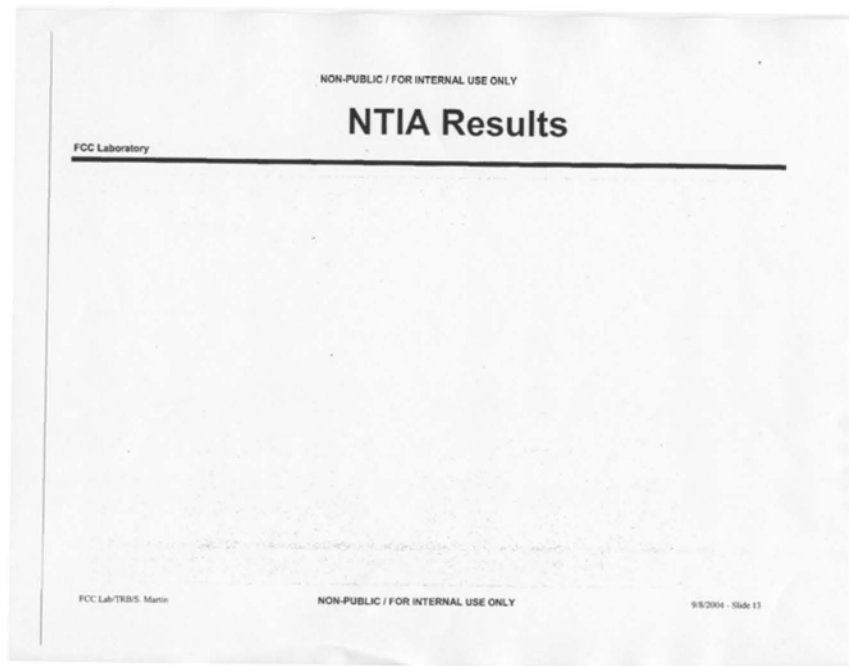
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ORIGINAL UNREDACTED

NTIA Results – Redacted Version



Redacted vs. Unredacted



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NTIA Results

FCC Laboratory

- NTIA predictions are consistent w/FCC measurements
 - In ITU *Residential* noise, BPL increases noise floor for land mobile <15 meters horizontal distance from power line by
 - 30 dB at mid/upper HF
 - 10 dB above 30 MHz

ORIGINAL UNREDACTED

% of Points Exceeding Specified Interference Level for Land-mobile Receiver Along 340-meter BPL Power Line (NTIA Report Vol I, Table 6-3)

Frequency (MHz)	3 dB (I+N)/N	10 dB (I+N)/N	20 dB (I+N)/N	30 dB (I+N)/N	40 dB (I+N)/N	50 dB (I+N)/N
4	99.3%	93.2%	54.7%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%
15	99.8%	99.7%	95.7%	59.5%	4.3%	0.0%
25	99.8%	99.0%	92.1%	59.5%	18.5%	0.0%
40	87.9%	49.2%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

- NTIA measurements: ambient noise levels < ITU *Residential*
Hence, BPL increases noise by more than predicted above

"The occasional sampling of environmental noise power levels ... with the BPL system turned off were lower than the levels predicted by ITU-R Recommendation P.372-8. Thus, ... use of the higher noise power levels predicted by ITU-R Recommendation P.372-8 in our analyses may bias results toward underestimation of interference levels."
- NTIA would have argued to protect it's HF mobile assets, but...

FCC Lab/TRBS, Martin

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9/8/2004 - Slide 13

This slide is the unredacted version of the NTIA Results presentation. It includes the same title and FCC Laboratory logo as the redacted version, but with additional content. It features a bulleted list stating that NTIA predictions are consistent with FCC measurements, specifically noting that in ITU Residential noise, BPL increases the noise floor for land mobile devices within 15 meters of the power line by 30 dB at mid/upper HF and 10 dB above 30 MHz. A table titled '% of Points Exceeding Specified Interference Level for Land-mobile Receiver Along 340-meter BPL Power Line (NTIA Report Vol I, Table 6-3)' provides data for frequencies 4, 15, 25, and 40 MHz across various interference levels (3 dB to 50 dB). The table shows that at 40 MHz, the interference level is 10.0%, which is higher than the 0.0% predicted by ITU-R Recommendation P.372-8. A quote explains that the use of higher noise power levels in the analyses may bias results toward underestimation of interference levels. The slide concludes with a bullet point stating that NTIA would have argued to protect its HF mobile assets, but... The slide is marked as 'ORIGINAL UNREDACTED'.



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NTIA Results

- **NTIA predictions are consistent w/FCC measurements**
 - In ITU *Residential* noise, BPL increases noise floor for land mobile **<15 meters** horizontal distance from power line by
 - 30 dB at mid/upper HF
 - 10 dB above 30 MHz

ORIGINAL UNREDACTED

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Hence, BPL increases noise by more than predicted above

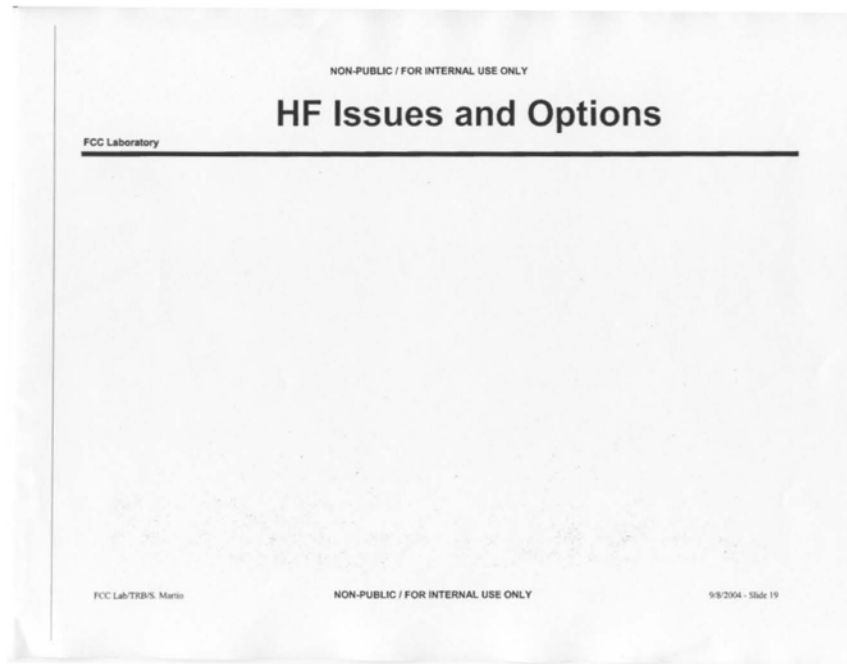
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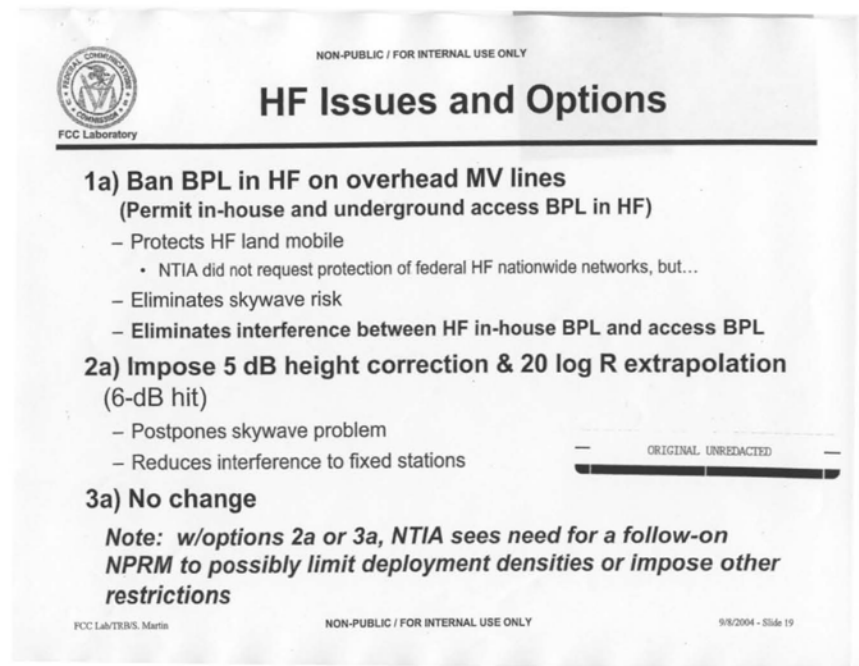
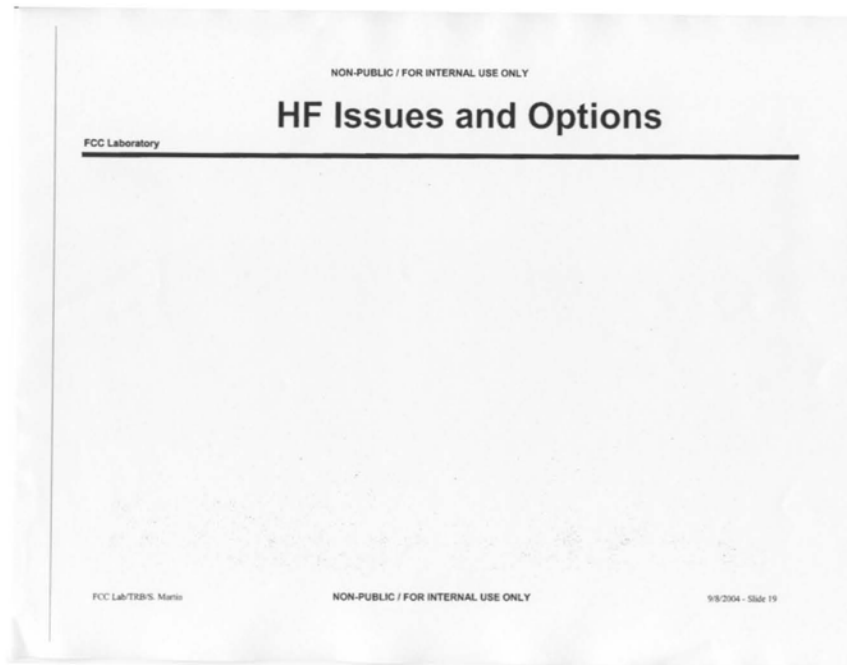
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9/8/2004 - Slide 13

HF Options – Redacted Version



Redacted vs. Unredacted





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HF Issues and Options

1a) Ban BPL in HF on overhead MV lines

(Permit in-house and underground access BPL in HF)

- Protects HF land mobile
 - NTIA did not request protection of federal HF nationwide networks, but...
- Eliminates skywave risk
- Eliminates interference between HF in-house BPL and access BPL

2a) Impose 5 dB height correction & 20 log R extrapolation (6-dB hit)

- Postpones skywave problem
- Reduces interference to fixed stations

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3a) No change

Note: w/options 2a or 3a, NTIA sees need for a follow-on NPRM to possibly limit deployment densities or impose other restrictions

Main.net

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Conclusions Regarding Main.Net

FCC Laboratory

- **Compliance**

- Overhead device (Repeater on medium voltage lines)
 - Measured emissions exceeded the Part 15 limit
 - Maximum observed radiated emission was 3 dB over the limit
 - Tested unit was said to be set to power level 5. Submitted test report was based on power level 4
 - If distance scaling were based on distance to the pole ground wire rather than the nearest part of the BPL system, measurements would have passed with 1 dB margin at the selected quasi-peak measurement location
- Ground-based device (Repeater on medium voltage lines)
 - Measurements were within limits
 - Maximum observed radiated emission was 13 dB below the Part 15 limit when measured in the street
 - Maximum observed radiated emission was 3 dB below the Part 15 limit when measured over the buried power cable

- **Caveats**

- Measurements were not intended to ensure compliance
 - Testing was limited to intended operating bands of devices. Compliance was not tested over the full range of frequencies required by rules.
 - Testing was not performed on 3 installations or over a full set of radials
 - No conducted testing was performed

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12/22/2004 - Slide 28

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FCC Laboratory

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— ORIGINAL UNREDACTED —